

BRANDEIS AND LANE ON MEXICO BOARD, IS REPORT

President Said to Have Chosen Them for Commission.

"WON'T BE MEMBER," LANE DECLARES

Both Men Are Regarded as Sharing Wilson's Views on the Situation.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 9.—Although President Wilson has made no official announcement of his choice, it was generally understood here to-day that Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, and Justice Brandeis, of the Supreme Court, will be two of the three American commissioners who, in conjunction with Carranza's representatives, will attempt to solve the border question. Who the third member will be is still a secret closely guarded by both the President and Acting Secretary Polk. It is understood that the formal announcement of the commission will await the acceptance of this man.

Secretary Lane denied to-day that he was to be a member, although he would not deny that he had been approached on the subject. His name has been repeatedly suggested, and is understood to have been considered before by the President for the Niagara Falls commission. He has been a close student of the Mexican problem and is regarded as the most thoroughly informed man in the Cabinet on the situation. As he is intimately in touch with the President's views, from the Administration standpoint his selection would be admirable.

Justice Brandeis, as a radical, is also known to share many of the President's ideas regarding what should be done in the Southern republic, and from the first suggestion of a commission, he was looked upon as almost certain of appointment.

Effect of Appointments.

In circles closely in touch with the Mexican situation, however, it was felt that the appointment of Lane and Brandeis, because of their known sympathy with the President's course, might prejudice the commission. With the American commissioners thus identified with the Administration, it was feared that there would be little latitude allowed the commission. The better course, it was felt, would have been to appoint men uncommitted in advance to supporting the Wilson policy, but of liberal tendency, and to give them practically a free hand to make a decision. In that way something like a permanent result might have been secured.

As the situation now stands, a much harder task is believed to have been set before the commission. No one will undertake to predict that its efforts will result in failure, for every one, including those opposed to the President's course, is anxious to have normal conditions restored in Mexico, but it is pointed out that previous attempts to settle the difficulties by mediation began even more auspiciously, only to end in nothing.

Administration's Attitude.

On the other hand, there is little evidence that the Administration, even in the face of an adverse report from the commission, would alter its policy to a very great degree. That it will accept a withdrawal of American troops has already been discounted in advance. The President has been seeking to do that for some time in a way that would not provoke criticism.

It will still insist on its own freedom of action in case of another border raid, for instance, whereas Carranza regards these crossings on to Mexico as nothing short of invasion. Thus with the commission unable to give final shape to its results, it is feared that it may leave the question very much as it is now, as a little cock between the two governments.

The State Department announced to-day the formal acceptance of the Carranza note of July 12. No reply will be sent, the appointment of the American commissioners, following the Carranza precedent, being considered as sufficient notification to the other government. According to department officials, the first meeting of the joint board will probably be about August 20.

The Joy of a Vacation

may be turned to the sorrow that comes from indigestion. The battle with hotel menus is a losing one for the man with a weak stomach. Happy is the man who listens to the call of the wild—who goes fishing, hunting and canoeing—who takes with him Triscuit, the Shredded Whole Wheat wafer. Triscuit is made of the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked. A tasty Summer snack for the warm days, supplying the greatest amount of nutriment in smallest bulk. Delicious with butter, soft cheese or marmalades. Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

THREE N. Y. REGIMENTS TO GO ON BORDER HIKE

14th, 23d and 71st in First One—69th Paid.

(From A Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
McAllen, Tex., Aug. 9.—The 71st Regiment of the 2d Brigade, the 14th, of the 3d, and the 23d, of the 1st, will start on the first ten-day infantry regimental hike on next Tuesday. General William Wilson of the 1st Brigade, with his staff, will accompany the troops. Seven miles are to be made on the first day and sixteen on the last day. Various units, comprising a motor car train, hospital corps, mule train and others, are to be taken along. The hike will not interfere with pay-day. In fact, it is thought that Captain Richard A. Lee, depot quartermaster at Brownsville, will be here with the Federal payroll. The hike is expected to arrive not later than Sunday.

Major Edward D. McCarthy, adjutant of the 3d Brigade, has resigned on account of a post-humous promotion. He is being replaced by Lieutenant Lawrence G. Gander, of General Wilson's staff, also resigned. Other resignations are: Lieutenant Arthur B. Chase, of Company B, Second Lieutenant James F. Curtis, Jr., of Company K, and Captain Howard L. Campion, of Company I, of the 14th, and Major Fred N. Whitley, 1st Battalion, 23d Engineers.

Major William E. Welch, of the 30th United States Infantry, is expected to Pharr to-morrow to take his position as lieutenant colonel of the 23d Regiment, vice Fred A. Wells, who resigned some time ago to take after his political fence in Brooklyn.

Colonel John H. Foote, of the 14th Regiment, knocks wood when he speaks of the health of his organization. In July there were thirteen men reported sick out of 1,026. Two of the men were ill before they started.

Captain William Brennan, paymaster in the regular army, arrived at McAllen shortly before 9 o'clock to-night and paid the 49th Regiment for July. The 14th and 2d will be paid to-morrow.

FT. TERRY CAMP TO END TO-DAY

1,150 Boys Show Up Well at Final Physical Inspection.

(From A Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Camp Washington, Fort Terry, Long Island, Aug. 9.—Eleven hundred and fifty boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen landed just five weeks ago at the army post at Fort Terry, pale, round shouldered, unhealthy looking. To-day these same boys were lined up for physical inspection by Dr. Charles A. Kearny, of New York, of the United States Public Health Service—erect in bearing, their faces tanned by the sun and their muscles hardened by exercise.

To-day was the last day of camp. After a searchlight drill to-night when taps will have sounded, the boys will sleep for the last time this summer in tents. Reveille will sound at 4:30 to-morrow morning—an hour earlier than usual—and the campers will start for their homes.

Most of to-day was spent in turning in and checking equipment, and in giving the boys a final physical examination. In that way something like a permanent result might have been secured.

As the situation now stands, a much harder task is believed to have been set before the commission. No one will undertake to predict that its efforts will result in failure, for every one, including those opposed to the President's course, is anxious to have normal conditions restored in Mexico, but it is pointed out that previous attempts to settle the difficulties by mediation began even more auspiciously, only to end in nothing.

In addition, the commission will be virtually powerless, as both governments reserve the right to accept or reject its proposals. There is little belief that Carranza will yield on the question of the American troops in Mexico, much less on those involving the internal policy of his government. The President was insistent on the broadening of the commission's powers, largely because he feels that they contribute to a great degree to the question of border safety.

On the other hand, there is little evidence that the Administration, even in the face of an adverse report from the commission, would alter its policy to a very great degree. That it will accept a withdrawal of American troops has already been discounted in advance. The President has been seeking to do that for some time in a way that would not provoke criticism.

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Two Trusties Fold Suits And Steal Silently Away

Changing Their Garb of Sing Sing Gray in the Stone Quarry They Leap Into Waiting Auto—Welfare League Members Scour Westchester in Search.

Like the soldier boy in the once popular song, two Sing Sing "trusties" laid away their suits of gray yesterday to wear the union blue. And in these suits of blue, which they borrowed informally at the house of a prison guard where they were working, they are probably strolling about New York City this morning with one eye open for policemen and the other for over-zealous members of the Mutual Welfare League.

They escaped at noon, and it is believed were aided by a confederate waiting in an automobile hardly a hundred yards from the prison gate. A third "trustie" working outside the walls, returned to Warden Osborne's office to give the alarm. Before automobile parties, led by members of the Welfare League, could be organized the two had vanished.

On Repair Gang.
Just after breakfast yesterday, Robert Martin, a keeper, was ordered to take four prisoners to make repairs in the houses of Principal Keeper Fred Dornier and Thomas Wheeler, a prisoner, on the hill just north of Sing Sing, who was sent plainly from the warden's office.

As two of his men, Martin selected James Strand, doing a ten-year term for robbery, and August Flashky, under a nine-and-one-half-year sentence for the same offense. Both were skillful with tools—due to their profession before they entered Sing Sing—and both were on the prison honor roll.

Martin left Strand and Flashky in the regular army to remain at so low a point that it could not perform military duty without summoning men prepared for such from the length and breadth of the land. That is not a spectacle of a prisoner in a uniform, but a spectacle of a prisoner in a uniform.

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party on arriving here this morning was enthusiastic and showed every evidence of spontaneity. The streets from the station to the St. Paul Hotel were lined with men and women, and the hotel was crowded with every brand of political leader who might be classified as either Republican or Progressive.

At the hotel, a reception in the parlors of the hotel at which Mayor V. R. Irving made an address of welcome. The handshaking feature of the affair might have been for the interference of those who sought to save the candidate's right arm. It had been agreed before arriving here that the candidate should speak wherever it was possible, in order to save the candidate's voice. The enthusiasm with which men and women in this part of the country were making it necessary to eliminate this form of entertainment to save the arm.

During the run from Chicago to Minneapolis, Mr. Hughes made the case of adequate preparedness the cause of his campaign. He spoke of "shock hands" at Winona, Redwing, Hastings and Wabasha. At all these places the train was given a crowd of men and women who sought an opportunity to speak to Mr. Hughes. As the train-end receptions progressed the tour took on the appearance of Roosevelt trips of the past. The Administration, there, Mr. Hughes should hold the hands of their babies, while farmers succeeded in interesting him in crop conditions and other subjects that appealed to him far greater interest here than national issues.

There was an able Secretary of War, and he devoted himself with astuteness to the problem and he executed a plan. He thought he had won the Administration so that it would stay put. I don't believe you could pin the Administration to any policy that they would stay put. Well, the matter got so bad that the Executive presented it to Congress. Only a few months ago it was stated that our present demand called for this forthwith: Raising the regular army from its total on paper—although it was in fact somewhat less—of about 105,000 to 141,000, and a citizen reserve of 400,000, trained by Federal authority, in annual instalments of 133,000 each.

Wouldn't Stay Put.
"That was to be regarded as essential. Now, how long did that stay put? Why, within a short time the plan was abandoned. The Secretary of War resigned, and in his correspondence with the President he practically pointed out what he regarded as the inexcusable abandonment. I don't use his exact words—but this was the substance of it—of a programme one seemed to be necessary.

Now, why was it abandoned? We have had a great deal of talk about executive leadership, not conspicuous then, when American preparedness was in issue. Why was it necessary to go through the land dealing with the subject when Congress had its mind open to know the Executive's will?"

On the contrary, there was what I regarded as a breakdown, a change of front. It always has seemed to me most regrettable that it was a change of front under a conception of partisan expediency. We had, as a result, something which is fraught with much mystery.

Actual and Paper Armies.
"In the first place, under the army reorganization bill we have a paper army of 178,000, but an actual army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, of about 110,000, and about 15,000 more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. We have then to rely upon the National Guard.

"For the boys who have gone forward for us to the duty to which we have been called and have been sworn to the regular army overnight for a service that they had not contemplated, and which I do not think the National Guard should be called upon to render for the boys who I have unreservedly condemned the system which brought matters to that pass.

"Then what a spectacle was presented! They were not properly equipped when they started. Supplies were not ready for them and some of them suffered in the mode in which they were transported to discharge their new duties. Why, it was a spectacle to show the inefficiency of the first magnitude. The rights about which there has been so much discussion are in the main plain rights, generally recognized. But we live in a world in which it is our duty to be prepared. It is an assurance of our word by being in an obvious condition of unpreparedness.

Preparedness Not Militarism.
"Preparedness that is reasonable and adequate is not militarism. There is no militarism in this country. It is an assurance of our word by being in an obvious condition of unpreparedness. It is the very buttress of our self-respect. It is for us to say what we mean, and have our word regarded. It means that when such a situation arises as the result of the Mexican problem, we are ready to discharge our duty without calling men from their peaceful occupations, from the shops and the factories and offices all over this land.

Reasonable, adequate preparedness is a primary national duty, and if I am elected, I propose to see, as far as in me lies, that that duty is discharged to the satisfaction of the American people. And I am not talking simply or even primarily of numbers. Efficiency is only a matter of numbers to a certain extent. Thoroughness, the absence of waste, up-to-date methods, the availing of scientific investigation, the determination to go forward sensibly, experimenting with the very best advice, cutting out dry rot, insisting upon men equal to their jobs.

That is the kind of preparedness I believe in which will make our appropriations for military purposes properly spent, so that the public will get the benefit of the dollars it gives.

Didn't Mean to Please.
Mr. Hughes then reviewed the Administration's Mexican policy from the days of Huerta, asking the question, "What a wonderful speech the other day in the Senate from a spokesman of the Administration. He did not like what I said in my answer to the notifiers. It distressed him. I am glad of it. That was the intention. But there was not a word in it that he or anybody else could answer."

"He said I am not attempting to quote him, but I am sure I am doing him no violence—that we ought to have supported the Executive in establishing Villa on a throne, a government founded on principles of American liberty and justice. Think of that! Then the learned Senator condemned the Republicans because they had not rushed to the support of the Administration in making a liberator out of this depraved Villa."

"I want to refer for a moment to the embargo on arms. I do not know that it is a rash statement—I think it is well warranted by the facts—to say that any American soldier killed in Mexico is killed by American bullets that we have let pass over the border."

N. Y. REPUBLICANS BACK UP HUGHES

Democrats' Effort to Meet His Charges Is Called Amusing.

NAMING OF JONES AND HARRIS IS HIT

Barry Says Former Since Appointment Has Been Lobbyist—Attacks Georgia Boss.

David S. Barry, publicity manager of the Republican National Campaign Committee, calls efforts of Wilson Administration officials to meet Charles E. Hughes's charges "amusing."

"At the Republican National Committee headquarters to-day," he said yesterday, "those familiar with conditions at Washington expressed amusement at the apparent indignation of high Democratic government officials over the smashing blows by Mr. Hughes against political appointments to important economic and scientific positions in the government service."

"One of the specific instances given by Mr. Hughes was that of the appointment of Dr. E. Lester Jones to be superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, a purely technical and scientific position. Not only were the qualifications of Dr. Jones mainly political, but during the year or more that he has held the place he has been a persistent lobbyist for more appropriations for his bureau. Much of Dr. Jones's time has been spent, not in his office, but in the Capitol building."

Harris Appointment Attacked.
"The other specific instance cited by Mr. Hughes is a most flagrant prostitution of the business of the government to politics. This was the appointment of William J. Harris, the political boss of Georgia, to be director of the census, a position requiring a high degree of scientific ability and extended experience, either qualification being possessed by Mr. Harris."

"So apparent were his disabilities that the American Academy of Sciences, in session at Washington when the appointment was announced, protested to the President, emphasizing Mr. Harris's unfitness for so important a position. The President returned a sharp answer, virtually telling the academy to mind its own business."

"Later Harris was made a member of the Federal Trade Commission, and while holding that place violated all proprieties by attending and manipulating the Georgia Democratic State Convention, taking its control out of the hands of Senator Thomas W. Hardwick."

Drew Senate Comment.

"The political activities of Mr. Harris attracted so much attention at this time that his conduct was commented upon adversely in the Senate of the United States, and only a perfunctory defense was put up for him by Democratic Senators."

"If President Wilson or Secretary Redfield wishes full confirmation of Mr. Hughes's estimate of the political activities of Mr. Harris they can get it by applying to Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, who doubtless will gladly endorse Mr. Hughes's statements."

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will resume his duties here to-day after a three days' visit to Chicago.

Policeman May Go Free.
Police Sergeant Norton, of Newark, arrested recently charged with taking \$40 from a woman in a police station house, may escape indictment. Judge Connelton, Norton's counsel, offered yesterday to produce four witnesses and the physician who attended the woman to prove that she did not have a pocketbook in either hand at any time. Norton's hearing was adjourned so that the witnesses might be produced.

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2 NORWEGIANS HELD IN BLAST SUSPICION

Two Norwegians, with pro-German leanings, were arrested in Jersey City last night by the local police, and are held under suspicion of complicity in the Black Tom explosion. The men are Erling Iversen and Axel Larsen, who said they lived at 319 Gardner Street, Union Hill. They were arrested by Detectives Casey Rooney and Zelinsky in a boarding-house at 241 Grove Street.

In their rooms the detectives say they found a mass of interesting material. In an old violin case were elaborate drawings of a submarine, which would make seventy-three miles an hour, it is alleged. The plans were marked "Accepted by Captain J. Howard, Chief U. S. Submarine Department, June 26, 1916." The Navy Register contains no Captain Howard, and so far as the police could learn, there is no "chief of submarine department."

An unfinished letter from Iversen to his mother in London revealed the prisoner's pro-German sympathies, mentioned the Black Tom explosion, and added: "I expect there will be more, for there are still sixty-eight cars of ammunition in the Black Tom yard, and the explosion and the day following, excited the suspicion of neighbors."

WOMEN SEEK AD OF DEMOCRATS

Go to Saratoga Expecting State Party's Indorsement of Suffrage.

Hundreds of suffragists from every county in New York will to-day hold a statewide all-day committee meeting at Saratoga Springs. To-morrow the State Democratic Convention will assemble there. And there is nothing accidental about the fact that the women are going to Saratoga to gain an indorsement of suffrage from the Democratic party, for which the national party plank has already set the pace. Some other states have gone even ahead of the national plank in endorsing their belief that the state suffrage amendment ought to be ratified.

The New York State Suffrage party, which has always maintained a strictly non-partisan policy, believes the New York Democrats will be cordial to the amendment when it comes before them again. It is not yet too late for President Wilson to change his mind on the matter of the Federal Amendment, either. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the party, yesterday had an audience with Chairman Vance McCormick. He said later they had discussed the suffrage question, and added that Mrs. Whitehouse favored the Federal amendment, but did not tell his own stand.

The galleries in the convention hall at the Democratic conference, thrown open to women, who will remain at Saratoga Springs to-morrow and listen to the Democratic proceedings.

The matter of vital importance which will come before the state suffragists is the consideration of the policy to be adopted at the National Suffrage Convention, which will be held in Atlantic City early in September.

Leaders from every county in the state will be present at Saratoga Springs. Among them will be Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Alice Duet Miller, Miss Emily Hosper and Miss Hill, representing New York County.

Word was yesterday received from the Democrats of West Virginia saying the amendment was bound to pass there.

WOMEN EVERYWHERE ORGANIZE FOR HUGHES

See in His Election the Gaining of Suffrage.

"I want the support of the women of this country," Charles E. Hughes has announced.

He is going to get it, perhaps, to an even greater extent than he has expected, was the word given out yesterday by the women's committee of the National Hughes Alliance.

All over the United States women are organizing in his support. When Mr. Hughes reaches Los Angeles, on August 21, he will be greeted by a women's committee of the National Alliance second in numbers only to the one left behind him in New York.

A Los Angeles and Southern California branch has been organized and will serve as the nucleus for a statewide group. Progressive and Republican women are represented equally on the central organization committee, which is hurrying the women into line so as to be ready for Mr. Hughes's visit.

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BARNES PRAISES HUGHES'S SPEECH

Lauds Candidate in Editorial Which Attacks President Wilson.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Albany, Aug. 9.—William Barnes, whose fights against the policies of Charles E. Hughes, as Governor, form an important chapter in the political history of the state, is now an ardent supporter of the Republican candidate for President. In an editorial in his newspaper, "The Albany Evening Journal," to-night, he highly commends Mr. Hughes and attacks President Wilson.

He particularly objects to the President's appointment of Mr. Brandeis as justice of the United States Supreme Court, because of the latter's belief that the court should pass upon the constitutionality of statutes in the light of the interests of "the people."

"Apparently this statement," says Mr. Barnes, "can have only one interpretation—that when 'the people' desire to steal the property of a citizen through legislation the courts should not intervene. That Mr. Wilson appointed a man whose mind runs in that direction shows he is not a supporter of individual rights, guaranteed by the bill of rights."

"Mr. Hughes," he continues, "in public act and speech has never shown the slightest tendency toward abrogating the bill of rights, although he has had the reputation as a reformer. In some respects, 'The Evening Journal' believes he has erred in what he believed to be reform, but the quality of his mind and the integrity of his purpose are unquestioned."

Mr. Barnes says Mr. Hughes hugs none of the delusions that President Wilson has, and that his speech at Detroit was "as clear as a bell."

Mr. Hughes, despite his fight with the Republican organization here, will undoubtedly get a big vote in Albany County, while Governor Whitman will probably run behind the head of the ticket.

In the last week Mr. Barnes, in a series of editorials, has attacked the Governor for his refusal to call a session of the Legislature to consider a reapportionment act, which was declared unconstitutional, and Republican Chairman Tanner for not calling a Republican state convention. Now, he says, the voters have no alternative but to re-elect Mr. Whitman and to place William M. Calder in the United States Senate. He calls Calder the "button-hole" candidate, with no qualities to justify his nomination.

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